

Congenital Heart Disease Review Questions

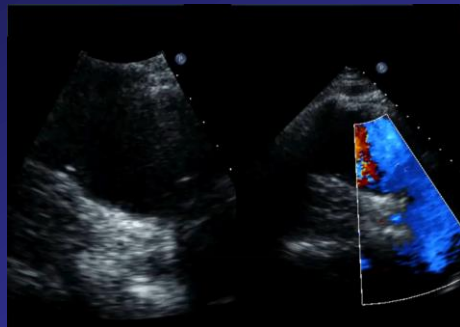


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Case 1

The echocardiographic finding shown is highly associated with which of the following genetic syndromes?

1. Williams syndrome
- ★ 2. Noonan syndrome
3. Holt-Oram syndrome
4. Down syndrome
5. Turners syndrome



Case 2 – Question 1



The most common genetic syndrome associated with this heart defect is:

1. Williams syndrome
2. Noonan syndrome
3. Holt-Oram syndrome
- ★ 4. Down syndrome
5. Turners syndrome

Case 2 – Question 2

After repair of this defect, the most common cause for re-intervention is due to problems with the:

1. Tricuspid valve
- ➡ 2. Mitral valve
3. Aortic valve
4. Aorta
5. Conduction system

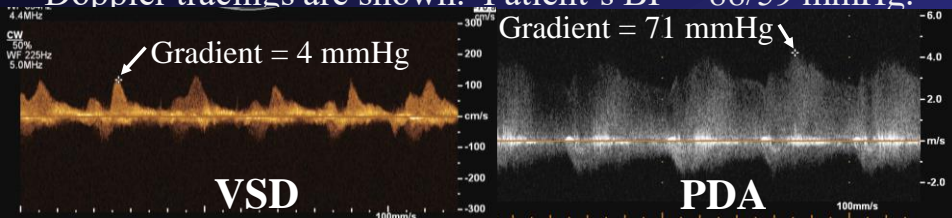
Case 2 – Question 3

This (unrepaired) defect in a 4 month old is associated with:

1. Cyanosis
- ★ 2. Congestive Heart Failure
3. Sudden Death
4. Rhythm abnormalities
5. Sleep disorder

Case 3

A 1 year old has a known history of VSD and PDA. CW Doppler tracings are shown. Patient's BP = 88/59 mmHg.

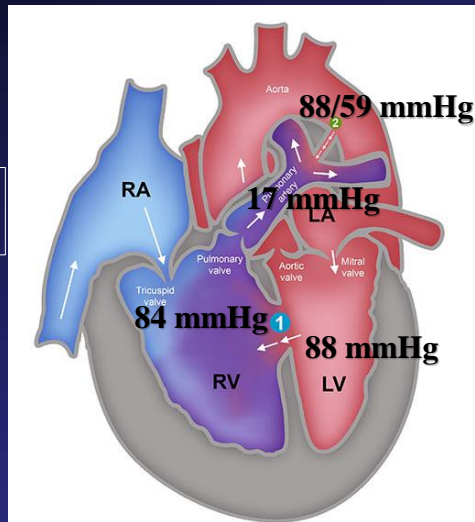


These findings are consistent with:

1. Pulmonary hypertension
2. Coarctation of the aorta
- ★ 3. Right ventricular outflow tract obstruction
4. Severe tricuspid regurgitation
5. Severe pulmonary regurgitation

Case 3

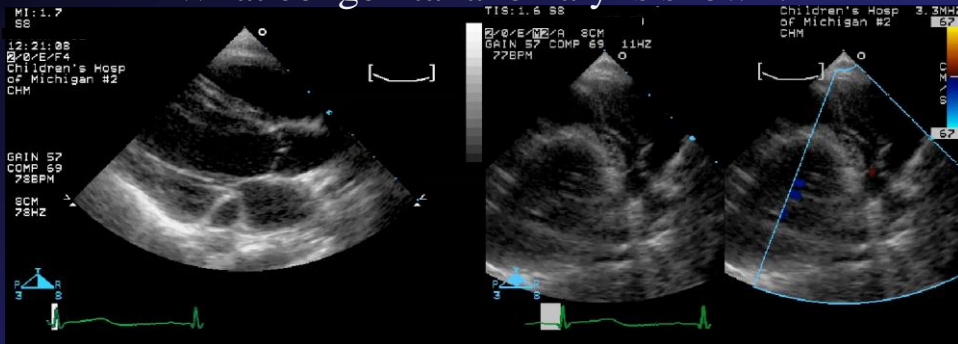
**RVOT gradient
= 67 mmHg**



**VSD gradient = 4 mmHg
PDA gradient = 71 mmHg**

Case 4 – Question 1

What congenital anomaly is shown?



1. Supra-mitral membrane
2. Total anomalous pulm. venous return
3. Interrupted inferior vena cava
- ★ 4. Left superior vena cava
5. Cor triatriatum

Case 4 – Question 2

What is the hemodynamic consequence of this anomaly?

1. Left ventricular volume overload
2. Right ventricular volume overload
3. Pulmonary hypertension
4. Left ventricular inflow obstruction
- ✓ 5. No hemodynamic consequence

Case 5 – Question 1

What is the most common congenital heart defect presenting with this long axis view?



1. Transposition of the great arteries
- ✓ 2. Tetralogy of Fallot
3. Double-outlet right ventricle
4. Pulmonary atresia with VSD
5. Truncus arteriosus

Case 5 – Question 2

What is the most common clinical presentation of patients with tetralogy of Fallot?

- ★ 1. Heart murmur
- 2. Stroke
- 3. Cyanosis
- 4. Squatting
- 5. Chest pain

Case 5 – Question 3

In tetralogy of Fallot, what is the source of the murmur?

- 1. VSD
- 2. Tricuspid regurgitation
- 3. ASD
- ➡ 4. Pulmonary stenosis
- 5. Aortic stenosis